

Claims

1. Method for preparing lithium amide, characterized in that in a first method step lithium metal is reacted with ammonia to form lithium bronze and in a second method step the lithium bronze is reacted with a 1,3-diene or an arylolefin in the presence of a solvent.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the 1,3-diene or the arylolefin is butadiene, isoprene, piperylene, dimethylbutadiene, hexadiene, styrene, methyl styrene, naphthalene or anthracene.
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that a stoichiometric quantity of 1,3-diene or arylolefin in relation to the lithium bronze is used in the second reaction step.
4. Method according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the first method step is also carried out in the presence of a solvent.
5. Method according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that an acyclic or cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon, an aromatic hydrocarbon or an ether or a mixture of these substances is used as the respective solvent.
6. Method according to claim 5, characterized in that pentane, cyclopentane, hexane, heptane, octane, cyclohexane, toluene, xylene, cumene, ethyl benzene, tetralin, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF), 2-methyl-THF, tetrahydropyran, diisopropyl ether, dibutyl ether, dioxan, methyl-tert-butyl ether, glycol ether or a mixture of these substances is used as the solvent.

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7. Method according to one of claims 1 to 6,  
characterized in that both method steps are carried out  
at temperatures of 0 to 30°C.
- 5      8. Method according to one of claims 1 to 7,  
characterized in that the ammonia that is released is  
reclaimed.
- 10     9. Lithium amide prepared according to a method in  
accordance with one of the preceding claims.

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